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L3: Entry 18 of 18 File: USPT May 17, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4744982 A
TITLE: Human monoclonal antibody reactive with polyribosylribitol phosphate

Brief Summary Text (31):
To assess the specificity, the purified anti-PRP antibody was tested according to the standard in vitro neutrophil-mediated opsonophagocytic assay of G. W. Fischer, G. H. Lowell, M. H. Crumrine, and J. W. Bass in J. Exp. Med., 148:176 (1978), which is hereby incorporated by reference into this description.

Brief Summary Text (32):
In carrying out this microtiter plate assay, we placed in each well of the microtiter plate a standard mixture of 5.0.times.10.sup.6 colony forming units (CFU) of H. influenzae type b, 1.0.times.10.sup.6 neutrophils from human peripheral blood, 10% normal rabbit complement (prescreened for lack of bactericidal activity), and Eagle's minimal essential medium. To each of three wells, a selected concentration of the human monoclonal anti-PRP was added. Samples were removed from the resulting reaction mixture at 0, 60 and 120 min.

Brief Summary Text (36):
Controls with complement only, neutrophils only, or complement plus neutrophils invariably demonstrated no antibacterial activity.

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L12: Entry 6 of 6 File: USPT May 30, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4834975 A
TITLE: Human monoclonal antibodies to serotypic lipopolysaccharide determinants on gram-negative bacteria and their production

Detailed Description Text (2):
Human transformed lymphocyte cells are provided which produce specific protective human monoclonal antibodies to accessible lipopolysaccharide molecules. By "accessible" is meant that the LPS molecules are physically available in the environment of use for direct interaction with the monoclonal antibodies. By this definition, LPS molecules that are shed from gram-negative bacteria into the surrounding environment would be free to interact directly with specific monoclonal antibody and be cleared via the reticuloendothelial system. In this context, monoclonal antibodies would be expected to be of benefit in the treatment of serious disease due to a wide variety of gram-negative bacteria. Additionally, LPS molecules residing on the outer surface of gram-negative bacteria would be available for direct contact with specific monoclonal molecules thus setting the stage for complement-mediated lysis and/or phagocytosis of the bacteria. The bacteria to which this invention relates can be further defined as being destroyed by phagocytic cells (if opsonized by antibody and ingested by such cells) or by direct interaction with homologous antibody and serum components such as complement wherein these mechanisms are known to be of critical importance in the elimination of such organisms. Bacterial structures such as capsules, envelopes, or slime layers which may restrict or prohibit direct "accessibility" to LPS molecules would be anticipated to decrease the utility of this invention. Examples of bacteria which contain such structures include encapsulated Klebsiella species and enveloped Escherichia coli.

Detailed Description Text (32):
In vitro functional activity of the 6F11 monoclonal antibody was examined in an opsonophagocytic assay which compared the uptake of radiolabeled bacteria by human neutrophils in the presence of complement when the 6F11 monoclonal antibody was present and not present.